

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1865.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Gov. Gibbs has elected to call an extra session of the Legislature, and fixed the 5th day of December ensuing as the period for that body to convene.

It is to establish the Negro Suffrage in Oregon the extra session is called, we have only again to point to the Constitution of the State, and remark that the Democracy will abide by and insist upon its provisions, and not submit to any curtailment or addition to the instrument.

As to the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, the Democracy care not a rush what the Legislature may do, but we have no more practical effect upon slavery or upon any other States than it might over the course and disposition of the plan.

Disgraceful Trickery. Acting Gov. Elwood Evans, of Washington Territory, has lately committed a most disgraceful piece of official trickery. It ought in fact be termed official rascality.

It occurs in his proclamation of the result of the Territorial election, in regard to the election of the Councilman for the District of Walla Walla, in which he proclaims that the Abolition candidate, Anderson Cox, is chosen over Frank P. Dugan, Esq., the Democratic candidate.

The facts, as we derive them from official and authentic sources, are as follows: The counties of Walla Walla and Skamania were by a former Legislature erected into a Council District, but the last Legislature wiped out of existence the county of Skamania, leaving Walla Walla alone the District. The Act did not contemplate the non-existence of Skamania, however, in the ensuing Territorial election, for the Act of the previous Legislature specially provided for the representation of that tract or county down to 1866, and this part of the former Act was not repealed nor nullified by the subsequent Legislature.

The returns of the election gave Mr. Dugan in the whole District, fifty-six majority. But the county of Walla Walla cast a majority of five against him, and in favor of his Abolition competitor.

In order to deprive Mr. Dugan of his seat, to which he was regularly elected by the votes of the District, and to invest the Abolition candidate with Council honors, Gov. Evans, in his proclamation of the result of the election, declared that the county of Skamania was, by a former Legislature, annexed to the District, and that the remainder of the District, if the Governor had followed this rule in respect to the election of other Councilmen, or of Representatives, credit might be given him for honest error, for a mistake or erroneous interpretation of the law and his own official duty. But he did not.

For instance, in the same proclamation he recognizes the county of Skamania and counts its vote in the election of Parson, an Abolitionist, to the Council, over John, a Democrat. So does he recognize and count the vote of Skamania in the election of Representative Van Syckle; in the election of the Joint Representative for Clatsop and Skamania, and in the official vote of the Territory for Delegate to Congress.

Now, it is not remarkable that the Governor counts in the county and vote of Skamania in three other distinct cases, and rejects the vote and ignores the county in the single case of Dugan, to elect Cox? If it were just, lawful and proper to reject the vote and ignore the existence of the county in the case of Dugan vs. Cox, it would have been equally so in all the other cases. There is no escape from these conclusions. In either view of the cases presented the action of Gov. Evans appears most reprehensible or disgraceful.

Yet we do not wonder at his action. It is the theory and has long been the practice of Abolitionists to adopt any and all means, no matter how unconstitutional, unlawful, unjust, disgraceful or rascally, so that their ends were accomplished, and particularly in the matter of elections. It is notorious that Marshal Paine forged the vote of Laramie, where an election was really never held, to elect Governor Wallace of Idaho Territory as Delegate to Congress. It is equally notorious that in elections declared in favor of the Abolitionists in Maryland, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, and other States, the result was obtained by all manner of frauds, forgeries, outrages and excuses. But we can call to mind no instance in which a parallel is offered, for shameless discrimination and inconsistency, to this in point perpetrated by Gov. Evans. No one but a man totally lost to honor, to the sense of justice, fairness and reason, would have decided as he did in the Territorial election cited. Mr. Dugan ought to present the case before the Council, and demand at the hands of that body, the rights which Gov. Evans attempts to divest him of. If there be a spark of honor or justice in that body, the members will declare him the duly elected Councilman, and at once oust his competitor from the seat into which Gov. Evans would unlawfully and unfairly place him.

From Union County.—The reports from the gold and silver quartz lodes about Eagle City on Eagle Creek, are most flattering. Twenty-five new lodes have lately been opened, all of which prospects bright. Assays of the rock show from \$200 to \$500 per ton.

WHO ARE THE NULLIFIERS?

The Abolitionists have continually charged upon the Democracy that they are nullifiers; that their doctrine of State Rights recognizes the right of a State to nullify the laws of Congress, and, therefore, that that doctrine is a "treasonable heresy."

Now, what are the facts in relation to the nullification of South Carolina in 1831-2? That State was not then actually a Democratic State. Gen. Jackson was President of the United States. He was a Democrat. The Administration was Democratic. South Carolina and President Jackson stood in hostile attitude towards each other.

But let us turn from the Democratic record and examine into that of the party in opposition—Federalists in early years, but now Abolitionists. In the Administration of John Adams they set the example of nullifying the Constitution by the enactment of the Alien and Sedition laws.

Again, the eleven States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin, all under the control of Republican or Abolition Administrations, subsequent to the passage of the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, nullified that law and the law of Congress of 1793 on the same subject, by solemn action of their State Governments.

And now we come down to a period when the Abolitionists cannot shirk the responsibility or waive the charge, by saying it was not themselves who committed these acts or nullifications, but their ancestors or countrymen. We refer to the acts of the State Governments of that party during their own Federal Administrations—that of President Lincoln's, and this of President Johnson's.

The States of California and Oregon have both nullified the Act of the Abolition Congress which declared legal tender notes a lawful tender for all debts, public and private, except those specially mentioned in the Act, and these came not within the purview of the State enactments. The Abolition States of Wisconsin and Indiana have, by their Abolition Supreme Courts, nullified and declared the Stamp Act of the Abolition Congress unconstitutional and void in its most important features.

And lastly, the Abolition State of New Hampshire, by her Legislature, nullifies another Act of the Abolition Congress, by which the purchasers of Government bonds exempted from taxation by the Congress, are levied twenty-five per cent. by the State, and the Abolition House of the Connecticut Legislature pass a similar Act of nullification of the Act of Congress, to tax the same bonds fifteen per cent.

These are facts, official, truthful, stubborn facts, and yet the party which enacts all of these Acts of nullification have the astounding shamefacedness to cry out against the Democratic party that Democrats are nullifiers, and therefore traitors! We might fill this and subsequent issues of our paper with truthful records of the nullification by the Abolitionists of the Federal Constitution, and of the laws of the General and State Governments; but we have shown enough to convince any reasonable mind that when the Abolitionists cry against nullification and nullifiers, they simply cry out against themselves. We defy any Abolitionist to point to a single instance in the whole history of the country in which a Democratic State Administration undertook to do or nullify any portion of the Federal Constitution or the laws of Congress made under it. Their own party is the party of nullification and nullifiers, and no sophistry, falsehood, or misrepresentation, can relieve them from this true charge. If nullification is treason, they are the traitors.

JOINE MEN.—A body of men in Maine, calling themselves Democrats, met in what they termed a State Convention, and pledged their support of President Johnson's policy. They were not Democrats—but Abolitionists in disguise. As well might the Apostles have called themselves Christians and sustained the Devil.

From Union County.—The reports from the gold and silver quartz lodes about Eagle City on Eagle Creek, are most flattering. Twenty-five new lodes have lately been opened, all of which prospects bright. Assays of the rock show from \$200 to \$500 per ton.

COLUMBIA TRADE.—The Oregonian says over a thousand tons of freight have been shipped up the Columbia river from Portland since Oct. 1st, and the trade continues very active.

THE DAILY MAIL RESUMED.

Last Wednesday morning, Mr. D. W. Wakefield, the accommodating telegraphic operator at this place, brought to us the very welcome intelligence that the Daily Oregonian Mail had been restored to Oregon, to commence at once. In common with our fellow-citizens, we have since gladdly realized the correctness of his report.

The California Stage Company, so the telegraph informs us, have concluded to again take the contract at \$225,000 per annum, for the service. We are glad they are to be the carriers. That they are sufficient guarantee that the service will be well performed, as they have so excellently performed it in the past. And here, it is but justly due the drivers, Messrs. Weller, Drew and Dunn, who have during the mail suspension so kindly and generously taken our packages from here to points along the route, to tender them our warm thanks for this service. It was an accommodation both to us and our subscribers, for without this assistance we could not have forwarded our papers outside of the county, nor to Seio, Lebanon, Brownville and Pine, in the county. In future the mails will be open to us, yet we shall not forget these past kindly acts.

During the period of suspension it may have happened that some of our subscribers in various parts of the State have not received their regular copy. If so we much regret it, but we wish to assure them we have taken every means possible of practicable to serve them. If papers have been lost, or at least not received, therefore, the fault rests not with us. But henceforward we apprehend no troubles on this score. The resumption of the mail will be a guarantee against the recurrence of such evils.

Democracy in Ohio.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention met at Columbus, Aug. 24th, and after a most harmonious session put forth a clear, bold State Rights platform, and a good ticket, as follows: For Governor, George W. Morgan; Lieut. Governor, William Lang; Supreme Judge, P. Van Trump; Treasurer, Geo. Spence; Attorney General, D. M. Wilson; School Commissioner, H. H. Barney; Clerk Supreme Court, D. S. Dana. Eloquent speeches were made by Geo. H. Pendleton, C. L. Valandigham, Judge Ranney, and others. The Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 were affirmed. The Crisis says the Democracy have entered upon the canvass with better feeling and more vigor than for years before. There is no no division—the Long ticket having been withdrawn, and the whole Democracy of the State stand united. God grant them a glorious victory.

Gerrilla Tactics.

The Reporter of last Saturday furnishes the following paragraph, which serves to show how the two cancerous guerrilla leaders manage to prosecute their electioneering for the Senate out of the Government funds. They may get "stealings" from the Treasury, and press too; but they cannot, either of them, get to the Senate from Oregon, by Democratic votes at least.

A NICK SPECULATION.—At a recent session of Congress an appropriation of \$22,000 was made to procure fruit trees for the Warm Springs Reservation. The trees were procured of Jim Nemith's farm, sent up the Columbia river and left to rot at Umatilla. Not one of them was ever planted. Nes, has got the money and is now using it to procure his reelection to the Senate. Nes, and Harding also got \$22,000 each, at a time of great national distress, is now being used by these two worthless to purchase press—so corrupt men of influence in neighborhoods, and to buy their way into the United States Senate.

The Kentucky Election.

Notwithstanding all the military interference and Federal outrages to defeat the Democracy of Kentucky, and to carry the Negro Equality amendment to the Constitution, the old party has succeeded in electing five out of the nine Congressmen, and also have a clear, working majority in the Legislature—of six in the Senate, and fourteen in the House. The following are the names of the Members of Congress elected:

Democrat—1st District—L. S. Trimble; 2d District—B. C. Ritter; 3d District—Henry Grider; 4th District—Aaron Harding; 7th District—G. S. Shanklin. Abolitionist—5th District—Gef. Ross; 6th District—Green Clay Smith; 8th District—W. H. Randall; 9th District—Samuel McKee.

Pennsylvania Democracy.

The Democracy of the old Keystone State at their late State Convention adopted a plain, emphatic State Rights platform, and re-affirmed the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions. This is the true style of Democracy. There can be no Democracy without State Rights.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democracy of Lane county will assemble in Mass Meeting at the Court House in Eugene City, on Saturday next, Oct. 21st, at 1 o'clock P. M. A big turn out may be expected. The Lane county Democracy never lag in the good work.

SAN JUAN ISLAND.—A company of troops has been sent to San Juan Island. We are glad to learn from this that the Government has not already surrendered the Island to Great Britain.

REPUTATION.

Horace Greeley, who is above all other men the popular leader and chief exponent of Abolitionism, has recently come out in advocacy of a scheme which is nothing short of a partial repudiation of the gigantic Federal debt. He proposes that the Government shall call in all of the various interest-bearing bonds—the seven thirties and five-twenties—and issue in lieu of them bonds which shall draw but four per cent. per annum. In other words, he proposes that the man who has purchased Government bonds to the amount of \$1,000, on the faith of the pledge of the Government to pay him either seventy-three dollars or fifty-two dollars per annum, shall receive but forty dollars per annum interest on his money. This would not only impose a loss of either thirty-three or twelve dollars per annum of interest money on the bond holder, but cause him further loss by the great depreciation in the market price of the bond itself. It is a virtual repudiation of about twenty to forty per cent. of the Federal debt, and the principle involved in the proposition is simply the right of the Government to repudiate the whole debt at any moment Congress shall see fit.

If the Government has a right to reduce the rate of interest it has pledged itself to pay on its own debt, it has the right, by the same course of reasoning, to reduce the principal, or to repudiate the debt in toto.

Had a Democratic organ proposed what the Tribune has, the whole Abolition party of the country would have joined in the wild cry against it, and doubtless the Government would have punished it by a suppression, and sent its editor to a Federal prison. But it is Horace Greeley, the Agonizant of the Abolition party, who proposes the thing, and, consequently, to Abolition minds, it is a subject well worthy of deliberation.

That it will not prevail, we are certain, for the reason that the rich factory lords of New England, the merchant princes and great capitalists of Boston and New York and Philadelphia, hold the bulk of the bonds. The factory lords will do as they have always done—compel their tens of thousands of operatives to vote so as to secure to them the full payment of the debt, principal and interest, although it will further tend the miserable workmen into the dust beneath their tyrannous, merciless masters' heels, and take the bread from the mouths of their families. So will the money and merchant lords secure their employees and tenants to vote for the payment of the debt in full, with the alternative of immediate dismissal from employment and of being turned out of their rented tenements, if they do not, and all the while they will boast of the "freedom" of the North, and the accomplishment of the great Abolition party, and their resolution to "eradicate slavery from the land."

But it will be well for Democrats to remember that this thing of repudiating the Federal debt has received the sanction of the great leader of the Abolition party, and has been suggested by the foremost organ of that party in the country. And also let it be noticed that the Abolition organs of smaller note and lesser influence, although ever ready to bark at Democrats who speak of repudiation, offer not even the great grovel of dissimulation when the Tribune for the argument it advances in favor of this partial repudiation of the debt, and the loss it proposes to inflict upon innocent holders of the bonds who purchased on the solemn pledge of the Government to pay them the rate of interest fixed thereupon at the time when they bought it. This is however, simply another illustration of the fairness, the consistency, and honesty of the Abolition party.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN IOWA.

The Abolitionists of Iowa are in hot array. They passed a Negro Suffrage platform and Gov. Stone, their candidate for Governor, made a speech in favor of that measure. In the canvass he found it unpopular and tried to repudiate it. But the record is plain against him; he committed himself to it too emphatically at the outset for any one to mistake his expressions. The returned soldiers held a Convention, repudiated Negro Suffrage and Stone together, and nominated an entirely different ticket. The Democrats have generally agreed to support the soldiers' ticket, and this is pretty certain to be triumphant. Stone is likely to be stoned dead politically.

TO RECENT NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—By mail received from Portland last Tuesday, before the restoration of the Daily Mail, we got a number of letters—from Ruby City, Aurora, Umatilla, Walla Walla, Astoria, St. Helens, Forest Grove, Lafayette, Oregon City, and Portland—containing orders for the paper. Some of these were dated early in September. We desire in this manner to make known to our good friends who sent these orders that, though tardily enough the mail brought them to us, they have been at last received, and will meet prompt attention. Some of the back numbers are requested by several of the new subscribers we are unable to furnish.

INDIAN FIGHT.—Captain Williams' command of nineteen men of the Oregon Infantry had a fight with about seventy-five Indians near Hartney Lake, Sept. 25th. This Smith, son of Capt. John Smith, of this county, and another private named Griffin, were wounded—Smith in the foot, Griffin in the hip. Two Indians reported killed.

THE AGRICULTURIST.—The first number of this publication has reached us. It presents a very neat mechanical appearance, and is filled with generally appropriate and acceptable reading matter. It is a semi-monthly, issued from the Oregon Printing and Publishing Company's office, Salem.

TELEGRAPHIC.

OVERLAND DISPATCHES.

DATES TO OCTOBER 4.

Penian Movements. New York, Oct. 2.—The Times says that there was a million in bonds forwarded by the steamer which sailed Saturday, for the cable, Irish Republic. It is said when the bonds reach there the movement in Ireland will assume a more definite form. A special proclamation from here will be sent throughout Ireland. The British Government claims to have knowledge of the whole proceeding, and will station its vessels at Queenstown to see to and search all freight and passengers.

General News. Washington, Oct. 3.—Dr. Gwin was arrested by order of the President at New Orleans, and placed in Fort Jackson. It is believed that a formidable combination exists to force through Congress a bill for at least a partial assumption of the rebel debt. Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 26.—The Convention adopted a memorial asking the President to grant a general amnesty of pardon, and to withdraw all of the Federal troops. The State Constitution and amendments were adopted.

DATES TO OCTOBER 9. Pardons to Rebels. Washington, Oct. 3.—The President granted 36 pardons to-day, 41 of them to Virginians. Gen. Walker, first rebel Secretary of War, was among them. Gen. Galt, and Watts, his former commander of the Confederacy, have applied. The Freedmen's Bureau has returned to former owners large amounts of property.

Affairs in the South. New York, Oct. 3.—Gen. Humphreys is reported to be elected Governor of Mississippi. His record is depicted by the Union men. Gen. Stanley will try to have Humphreys pardoned. Walker is doubtless elected Attorney General in Virginia. President has ordered the release of ex-Gov. Clark of Mississippi, from Fort Pulaski. The rebel Generals Pillow and Johnson are in Washington, applying for pardon.

General News. New York, Oct. 3.—The Federal Central Council was in session here, having called a special Congress of the whole organization, to meet in Philadelphia, October 16th. Dr. Mead attempted to escape from the Dry Tortugas recently, by hiding in the coal bunkers of a steamer. He was discovered and put at hard labor, while the Quartermaster of the steamer was arrested for aiding Mead to escape. Washington, Oct. 3.—Henry Warren of Oregon City, and Joseph Chapman of Olympia, Washington Territory, have been appointed dispatch agents—the first named agency is designed for the United States Depository.

The report of a Freedman's Assistant Commissioner who has made a tour of the States, reports that the negroes generally industrious, but the crop poor; very little loyalty among the whites, who regard the work of alienation as a necessary evil. New York, Oct. 2.—The Tribune says the Military Department of Washington is abolished. The office of Provost Marshal of Washington has been abolished. The American Consul at Barcelona, Spain, says the Cholera is increasing. A royal decree ordering a suspension of business. The Consul at Port Mahon reports the Cholera on the decrease at Mahon, but its appearance at Ventura. The Russian plague has again broken out in Siberia. The accounts of its ravages are awful. The Methodist Conference is in session in Edgar, Tennessee.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The Government has not taken any action, inconsistent with its determination to maintain absolute neutrality between the belligerents in Mexico. The Fenians are creating a stir in Canada, and agents of the organization from New York have visited Quebec and Ottawa to establish a branch. It is reported that members of the order have gone to Ireland from Toronto on a special mission.

Fenian Panic in Ireland. New York, Oct. 6.—The Fenian revolution of Sept. 17th, says some fifty arrests of Fenians have been made in Dublin, as many in Cork, some in Liverpool, and others in manufacturing towns in Lancashire—among them some Irish-Americans. Rewards of \$100 and \$200 are offered for the arrest of others. The panic continues in Cork and the southwest. Swimmers and passengers are searched; a gunboat is cruising off Cork harbor to intercept Fenian vessels with arms; the Fenians and runs have been made on the local banks. Two officers of the Cork Garrison have been arrested, and it is suspected most of the Garrison are Fenians. The chief informant is one who had been advanced to the rank of Colonel in the Fenian army. He hid his secret to Sir Nolan. He professed to turn from a Catholic to a Protestant and joined the Fenians in Cork. He claims the brotherhood receive large reinforcements from the United States they will make little more noise in Ireland.

Affairs in Kentucky.

New York, Oct. 9.—The President has granted the pardon to the rebels, and the negro troops withdrawn from Kentucky. From the South. New York, Oct. 9.—The reconstruction of the State government in Texas, is progressing rapidly and harmoniously—105 counties have been organized. The Constitutional Convention of North Carolina has unanimously passed the secession ordinance of 1861 null and void. The Georgia election passed off quietly, and no troops were at the polls. In most counties only one ticket was run. Gov. Humphreys' majority in Mississippi is over 1000. Gen. Potter, anti-negro-tammany candidate for Judge of Court of Appeals in Jackson district, has 2000 majority. The Mayor, Common Council, and officers of the old city government of Charleston, have been removed, and the principal municipal buildings given up to them. All cases between whites and blacks are turned over to the Provost Marshal, and military police retained. The South Carolina militia is rapidly organizing in some sections. Every member must take the oath.

San Domingo and Haytian Troubles.

A Washington dispatch says: Reports are in circulation to the effect that the Cabinet has determined, after full consideration, to establish the President in sending a fleet and some troops to San Domingo to put a stop to the civil war now raging between the negroes in that beautiful island. The Haytian Government is represented here, and recently a representative from the insurgent chief made his appearance. From the representations made by both, President Johnson is satisfied that something ought to be done, but will shed no blood between the negroes to be extended in revolutionary measures and ten transports with 5,000 troops. Official dispatch said to be willing to accept American mediation. From Mexico. The Tribune's Matamoros correspondent of Sept. 18th, says: On the 12th, Guadalupe Garcia, who four years ago was in command of the line of the Rio Grande and at Brownsville, reports that a loan of five millions has been effected by the Liberal Minister to the United States. He also says arms and other warlike material have been bought for the army. New York, Oct. 9.—The Herald's Brownsville correspondent says the attack on Matamoros by the Republicans has been postponed until the return of their agent from the United States, sent to secure material aid. It is now said to have been successful beyond anticipation. The Imperialists give up both Monterey and Matamoros.

European Intelligence.

Queenstown, Oct. 1.—The Fenian prisoners were brought before the Police Magistrates at Dublin yesterday. Among the number was the editor and proprietor of the Irish People newspaper, Barry, counsel for the Crown, made a long speech. He said that within the last fortnight 25,000 had arrived from America to be extended in revolutionary aid, and that by that day's mail the Government had intercepted a letter for one of the prisoners named Lapper containing a draft for £100 on the house of Rothschild, and several other letters containing bills of exchange. One of the prisoners had made two hundred pikes. Numerous revolvers and breastplates were also found in possession of the prisoners connected with the Irish People newspaper. He quoted an interesting paragraph, urging the employment of force, from a number of that paper which was about to be issued when seized. Barry concluded his speech by asserting that the Fenians were powerful, both in Ireland and in America, and that if frustrated, the affair would end all such hopeless enterprises. The evidence was then given against the prisoners, some of whom were identified as connected with the suppressed Fenian organ. The Fenians were still pending and would probably be held in Dublin Castle yesterday. The Fenians were put in showing that the plot of the Fenians was of the most ambitious character, and that they were to assassinate then all in the breaking out of the rebellion. The Duke of Leinster and there were to be called on to give material aid to support the cause under threats of extermination, and confiscation of their property if they refused to do so. The evidence of treason against the prisoners is said to be complete.

Pacific Coast Dispatches.

San Francisco, October 8.—The earthquake did some damage at San Jose and Santa Cruz, but up to this time we have not heard of any one being injured. It was not felt at Visalia or Los Angeles. Stockton, October 8.—The heaviest shock of an earthquake ever felt in this place was experienced at 12:15 P. M. today. The shock seemed to pass from north to south. There was no damage done as far as we can learn.

Portland, October 8.—Two severe shocks of an earthquake, quickly succeeding each other, were experienced here today at a quarter of eight and one rushed into the street. The vibrations were from the southwest to the northeast. No additional damage is reported in this city from the effects of the earthquake on Sunday.

San Francisco, October 10.—The Overland Mail to Oregon, which was suspended a month ago, is to resume commencing today. The California Stage Company have come to the conclusion to accept the Government offer, and carry the mail for \$225,000 per annum. Five thousand dollars in gold coin was yesterday remitted by telegraph from the States, and forwarded to the benefit of the Irish cause. The rate of fare to New York by the steamer Pacific Taylor, which sails on the 13th inst., have been fixed as follows: First cabin \$139; second cabin \$79; steerage \$39.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State commenced its annual session in the Masonic Temple of this city at 10 o'clock yesterday. Over 200 delegates are present. Several buildings, including one at the southeast corner of Battery and Third streets, are to be torn down and rebuilt. The City Hall is to be strengthened by means of anchors, etc. Total bonders 775,724. Stocks generally lower than yesterday. The body of William G. Wright was found floating in Mendocino county, 150 miles or more from the spot where the ill-fated steamer was wrecked. The body was much decayed but was fully identified by the name on his clothing.

LATE PAPERS.—Again we most cordially return thanks to Chas. Barrett, Bookseller, Stationer and News Dealer, Portland, for generous packages of late States papers, and California papers as well. And in the section as well as number of papers he forwards to us, he merits our especial acknowledgment. Persons from any part of the interior, who visits Portland, will miss one of the rare treats of that city unless they pay a visit to both his capacious News Room on Front street, between the Lincoln House and Arrington's Hotel, and to his very complete Book and Stationery Store on Washington street, a few doors above Front. Barrett is an accomplished business man, and furnishes either the trade or individual customers with everything in his line after the manner of standard dealers, at very low rates.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—In our last issue, owing to absence in attending the State Fair, we inadvertently omitted to notice the first appearance of the Democratic Review, the paper consolidated from the Eugene City Review, Salem Area and Olympia (W. T.) Democrat, and now established at Salem under the management of Messrs. Nolmer, Bellinger and Hicks. It is size very nearly as large as THE STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT, and its typographical appearance is very neat. As a Democratic organ it promises to be of much benefit to the cause in Oregon, and we wish for it a successful, prosperous, long continued career in that line of usefulness.

WELL ADVISED.—Archbishop Kenrick has informed the Catholic clergy of Missouri that they must not take the oath prescribed by the Abolition State Convention. The reverend prelate has acted nobly. It is an infamous oath, and strikes at all denominations who prefer to worship God rather than the Abolitionist; who believe more in the Gospel than in Negro Equality. It sinks true religion, logic, political belief, and would degrade the clergy into miserable puppets of politicians. Good clergymen of every denomination denounce, scorn, and refuse to take the oath. No good man can take it and remain good.

INDICATIVE.—The Idaho Statesman (Abolition) of a late date notices the visit there of Mr. Bush and Senator Nesmith. The same paper of a subsequent issue contains a most scurrilous attack upon Mr. P. J. Malone, editor of the Jacksonville Reporter, and also upon his family. It rebukes the old and base lies and villainous slanders which Mr. Bush's Salem Statesman used to publish on Mr. Malone and his unoffending family. It is easy to guess where the power behind the paper was in this last instance. The Idaho Editor has simply disgraced himself, Mr. Malone.

FROM MONTANA.—Dries to Sept. 20th, from Montana, report an emigration of 1,500 families to settle on the Yellowstone. Ten large freight teams had come in to Virginia City from Milk River. Tom Cooke, a pickpocket, was hung by a Vigilance Committee at Helena. Coal beds and oil springs are said to have been discovered near Fort Benton.

THE EMIGRATION.—A record kept at Nebraska City shows that up to Aug. 1st, 13,500 tons, 65,500 animals, and about 70,000 souls, had passed through there on their way to this coast.

A GOOD SERVICE.—The opposition steamer Echo, Capt. Bell, again conferred a valuable service to all our citizens by bringing the mail from Portland on his steamer last Tuesday, without charge.

MONTANA ALL RIGHT.—Again the Democrats of Montana have been victorious, in the election of McLean, their candidate for Delegate to Congress. He has a large majority over Upson, his Abolition competitor.

APPOINTMENT.—Francis Henry, nephew to the late Dr. Henry, has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by his death, as Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

MEASUREMENT.—Capt. Mullan says the actual distance by road from Ruby City, Idaho, to Chico, California, is just 400 miles. Others say 425 miles.

GROSS RECEIPTS.—The Review says the gross receipts at the late State Fair were \$8,000.